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BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE.

No. 18,244. 號四十四零百二千八萬一第 日八初月十年辰丙 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd, 1916. 五拜禮 號三月一十年五國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS

TO ARRIVE.
Nov. 4th.—Europe (French Mail) per s.s. POLYMER.
TO DEPART.
Nov. 3rd.—Siam, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 11 a.m., per s.s. NOKA.
Nov. 4th.—Europe via Siberia, at 4 p.m., per s.s. POLYMER.
Nov. 10th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan, Nagasaki, Victoria, Vancouver, United States, Central and South America and United Kingdom via Canada, at 10.30 a.m., per s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN.
Nov. 15th.—Europe via Siberia, at 10.30 a.m., per s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

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10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. " " 15 " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " " 10 " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " " 15 " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " " 10 " "
2.15 " " 3.00 " " 15 " "
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11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " " 15 " "
5.00 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "
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Station	Time	Days	Remarks	Station	Time	Days	Remarks
Dairen	7.00 a.m.	Mon, Wed, Fri	Leaves Dairen	Dairen	7.00 p.m.	Tue, Thu, Sat	Leaves Dairen
Yingkou	8.00 " "	" " "	"	Yingkou	8.00 " "	" " "	"
Changchun	11.00 " "	" " "	"	Changchun	11.00 " "	" " "	"
Qiqihar	1.00 p.m.	" " "	"	Qiqihar	1.00 p.m.	" " "	"
Harbin	3.00 " "	" " "	"	Harbin	3.00 " "	" " "	"
Changchun	5.00 " "	" " "	"	Changchun	5.00 " "	" " "	"
Yingkou	7.00 " "	" " "	"	Yingkou	7.00 " "	" " "	"
Dairen	9.00 " "	" " "	"	Dairen	9.00 " "	" " "	"

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8 a.m. HONAM. 8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.
10 p.m. KINSHAN. 5 p.m. FATSAN.

SATURDAY, 4th NOVEMBER, 1916.
8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN. 8 a.m. HONAM.
10 p.m. FATSAN. 5 p.m. KINSHAN.

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PTE. BEESTY, K.S.I.I. vs. PTE. PLIMMER, K.S.I.I.

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CORP. WHITE, R.E. vs. PTE. DAVIES, K.S.I.I.

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[1821]

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BANKRUPTCY COURT

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT

At a sitting of the Bankruptcy Court yesterday, the Puisse Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) gave judgment on an important point involved in an application for the rescinding of a Receiver's Order in respect of the Mee Wai firm (No. 4 of 1915).

His Lordship said:—The appropriate liabilities are some \$30,000. Mr. Gompertz, for the petitioning creditor, opposes the application on the ground that there is no power under the Ordinance to rescind an unconditional Receiver's Order, such as is given at Home by Section 104 of the Bankruptcy Act (now by Section 108 of the Bankruptcy Act 1914). The Official Receiver referred to Section 104 of the Ordinance, under which an application can be annulled where the Court considers that the debtor ought not to have been adjudged bankrupt, and to the provisions of Section 108, which allow a composition or arrangement to be made, which may be approved. There is no doubt that when it is clear that the debtor has no assets the Court is entitled to refuse to make a Receiver's Order. It is a general rule, and was in this case impossible for the Court to know until the matter had been investigated by the Official Receiver whether there are assets or not.

If the Court had no power to rescind then the Receiver's Order can only be set aside on appeal. Though on the other hand, an order for adjudication may be annulled at any time on good cause. It was not denied that for the last few years the Court has in similar cases been in the habit of rescinding the Receiver's Order, but it was suggested that this practice is now warranted by the law of the Colony, and Mr. Gompertz, for the debtor, stated that he believed that in the time of Chief Justice Fielding Clark the Judges were of the opinion that the Court had not this power, and that on that account the practice was to make an "interim" order in the first instance. The rescission of the Official Receiver's Order, however, brought to light cases of rescission going back in an unbroken line to 1862; one at least of such orders for rescission was, in fact, made by Chief Justice Fielding Clark. "I am not warranted in departing from the settled practice of this Court, established at a century, unless it is clearly shown that that practice is mistaken."

On the principle that the greater includes the less, I think that a Court which may annul an adjudication made in error, has power to rescind a Receiver's Order.

I accordingly order rescission in this case. Mr. Agassiz has asked for costs of the petitioning creditor out of the assets. The debtor has absconded and there are no other claimants. I see no reason why I should not grant the application, and I do so now, but I do not wish to make it a precedent. This is subject to appeal to the costs of the Official Receiver.

A DISPUTE AS TO ASSETS

On an application by the petitioning creditor (Mr. T. C. Campbell) to rescind a Receiver's Order against the Po Sang firm, the Official Receiver said the application was abandoned from August 21st last because Mr. J. H. Gardiner was to oppose. Mr. Gardiner had since said he was not now in a position to do so. Mr. Kong Sing said although he had no *locus standi* in the application before the Court he was intended as a solicitor for one of the alleged partners of the Po Sang firm on behalf of whom there was an application for the hearing of a petition. The Official Receiver was applying for a Receiver's Order on the ground that there were no assets. That being so, Mr. Kong Sing asked his Lordship to make his case next.

Subsequently the case in which Mr. Kong Sing appeared was called and he said he opposed the application to hear the petition on the ground that \$9,000 had been paid, the Court by his Lordship's sanction, with an Original Jurisdiction action. Mr. Kong Sing said that the Po Sang firm was a partner of the Po Sang firm. In that action he denied he was a partner and the Official Receiver alleged he was a partner. If he was a partner then the \$9,000 would be an asset of the firm. The alleged partner was arrested as an absconding debtor, and upon his arrest he paid the money endorsed on the writ to the Official Receiver. In point of fact that money was paid for his appearance in the action. The action had not been fought and it was to become of the money in doubt.

The Official Receiver said the liabilities were \$30,000. After the order was made for the petition. In regard to Po Sang, the private creditors had to be paid from the private assets, but the firm's creditors could get a cent. He had asked Mr. Kong Sing if he knew any creditors who would guarantee the costs of the Official Receiver in securing the money for the debtor's estate, but they had not been forthcoming. The debtor filed the petition sometime ago and although he had been sent for he had never been to the office.

The Chief Justice observed that the assets were a very tangible amount practically half the liabilities.

Mr. Kong Sing said the creditors could not touch it.

The Official Receiver remarked that there was no money to fight the action with.

Mr. Davidson, who was interested in the case, said that he had paid \$100 to the Court as security for judgment costs.

Mr. Kong Sing denied that and said it was the duty of the Official Receiver to impound the money for the benefit of the creditors.

The Official Receiver said there was no one behind him in the action. He could not bring an action of personal injury, and if he were to bring an action without his costs being recovered he would have to pay himself. He could do nothing without spending.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS.

REQUEL TO ARMED ROBBERY.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, Mr. Hazland gave judgment in a case in which seven Chinese were charged with armed robbery on 3rd September in the houses of eleven persons in Yeung Mi village, Po Kak, Po On district. The accused carried pistols, which they discharged, fighting the inmates of the houses, and carried away money and clothing, and took possession of eleven ploughing cattle. The accused were arrested by the Hongkong Police and charged before Mr. Hazland, who reserved judgment. An application was received from the Chinese Government for the extradition of the accused on the conclusion of the proceedings for committal.

Mr. E. Hodgson, Assistant Crown Solicitor, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Gardiner, solicitor, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Hazland, in giving judgment, said:

I will first express my views as to respect to the question of a committal under the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1899, Section 10 of the Ordinance is as follows:

"10. (1) If, at the hearing before a Magistrate, such evidence is produced as would, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, justify the committal of the fugitive criminal for trial at the Supreme Court in the name of which the Colony, the Magistrate shall commit him to Victoria Gaol to await the further order of the Governor, but, otherwise, shall order him to be discharged."

The practice with respect to when an accused is to be charged or committed is to be found in Section 76 of the Magistrate's Ordinance, 1899. Section 76 is as follows:

"76. When all the evidence offered on the part of the prosecution against the accused has been heard, if the Magistrate is of opinion that it is not sufficient to put the accused upon his trial for an indictable offence, the Magistrate shall forthwith order the accused, if in custody, to be discharged as to the information then under inquiry; but, if it is the opinion of the Magistrate, such evidence is sufficient to put the accused upon his trial for an indictable offence, or if the evidence given raises a strong or probable presumption of the guilt of the accused, then the Magistrate shall, by his warrant, commit him to prison to be there safely kept until he shall be thence discharged by due course of law or until he shall be herebefore mentioned."

This section is taken word for word from the Statute 11 and 12 Victoria, c. 36, section 25, "Indictable Offences Act, 1848." This Act of Parliament is commonly known as Jervis' Act. Section 25 of Jervis' Act is thus referred to in Oke's Magisterial Synopsis at p. 898.

When Justices to Discharge a Commit Accused. In Cox v. Coleridge, 11 B. and C. 60, Mr. Justice Bayley observed: "I think that a Magistrate is clearly bound, in the exercise of a sound discretion, not to commit any one unless, *a prima facie*, case is made out against him by witnesses entitled to a reasonable degree of credit. Justices ought not, therefore, to balance the evidence and decide according as it preponderates; for this would, in fact, be taking upon themselves the functions of the petty jury and hearing the case; but they should consider whether or not the evidence makes out a strong or probable, or even a conflicting case of guilt in any one of the cases they should commit the accused to trial. If, however, from the slender nature of the evidence, the unsatisfactory nature of the witnesses, or the unsatisfactory nature of the evidence, the case is not sustained, and that if they sent it for trial he must be acquitted, they should discharge the accused."

This practice is, and very nearly is, followed in Oke's Q.B.D. p. 6, where Cockburn, C.J., expresses his views as follows: "The duty and province of the Magistrate is to determine on hearing the evidence for the prosecution and that for the defence, if there be any, whether the case is one in which the accused ought to be put on his trial. It is no part of his province to try the case."

The evidence in the present proceedings disclosed a *prima facie* case against all the defendants. As regards the 1st, 4th and 7th defendants that they were actually present at the robbery, and as regards the 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th defendants that they were in recent possession of part of the stolen property. My finding is, therefore, that a *prima facie* case has been made out against all the defendants by witnesses entitled to a reasonable degree of credit within the meaning of the case of Cox v. Coleridge. In order the defendants to be committed to Victoria Gaol to await the further order of His Excellency the Governor. The defendants are also informed that they will not be surrendered for 18 days from date of committal and that they have a right to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of Habeas Corpus.

Mr. Kong Sing said the Official Receiver had not yet bothered to find out who the other creditors were.

Mr. Davidson said the defendants in the original action were actually in default in defence and he was applying for judgment as soon as he could be tried.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, representing a creditor of the Po Sang, said that he thought that Mr. Davidson should secure all the \$9,000, and suggested compensation.

His Lordship said that both applications until judgment had been given in the original action.

COTTON YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polihwells & Kowall, cotton and yarn brokers of Hongkong, in their report dated November 2nd, stated:

The improvement, advised in our former report, issued on 18th ult., has become more pronounced during the fortnight, and although the usual price question has impeded the progress of business in several instances, the market has been treated with a considerable vigour, a sensational rise of close upon ten dollars being chronicled. This tremendous advance, rapid though it is, appears justified by a combination of bullish factors, more prominent among them being (i) a further smart rise in cotton which has now crossed the region of 11d., and (ii) the position of stocks which have run down to a strikingly low level, and (iii) a considerable shrinkage of prospective supplies.

Owing to prohibitive rates demanded for Japanese sorts, Bombay 20s have been keenly sought for and a certain reported sale is reported to have commanded the fabulous price of \$107, which is an advance of \$20 on the last fortnight.

Clearances, although not so brisk as during the foregoing interval, have been encouraging enough.

The same rise in prices that has motivated during the short space of a fortnight has naturally given a pause to further business, and the caution exercised by dealers is only commendable. Rates, however, are fully maintained, and any serious set-back to the present values appears far from likely.

Total sales during the fortnight, 5,000 bales.

Sold and unsold stocks in godowns, 31,000 bales.

Arrivals:—The extra str. *Rangoon* from Bombay has brought in 800 bales for Hongkong and 900 bales for Shanghai. Shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai and coast ports, nil.

Shanghai:—Advices about 3,000 bales as fortnightly sales, the market closing quiet but firm.

JAPANESE YARN.—A tremendous rise on the Osaka Bourse has sent prices here to the skies, and few sellers have been in evidence, notwithstanding an advance of as many as \$15 per bale. Sales include:—100 bales 3 Horses, No. 10 at \$153 to \$160; 600 bales Yellow loss, No. 20 at \$150 to \$153; 500 bales Nankai, No. 20 at \$109 to \$112; 100 bales Setan, No. 20 at \$100.

Raw Cotton.—Bengal and Chinese, no sales. Stock Bengal, 200 bales; and Chinese, 100 bales. Quotation—Bengal at \$38 to \$39; Chinese at \$38 to \$39 per picul.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Lieut. Tom Low, Boardillon, King's Royal Field Artillery, wounded, was acting as assistant Controller of Labour at Penang when the war broke out. He returned home and received his commission in March, 1915.

Major Bertram Walter, D.S.O., R.F.A., who died on September 16th of wounds received the same day, was the son of the late John Walter, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and Mrs. Walter, of Lyngwood, St. Leonards.

Second Lieutenant Noel Butler, Irish Guards, who was killed in action on September 18th, returned from the Malay States, where he was an assistant on the Jin-Seng Estate, Krinn, in 1915, in order to join the Army, and received a commission in the Irish Guards in January, 1916.

Captain John Beaumont Lester, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was killed on September 18th, offered the service of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on leaving school. He went out to the front in May of this year and commanded his company from July, 1915. He married in 1916 Lorraine, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Rawson, of West Kensington.

Second Lieutenant A. C. de Burgh, Dublin, he, Dublin Fusiliers, was the youngest son of Dr. and Mrs. de Burgh, Dublin, formerly well-known foreign residents of Newburgh and North China, and now of 21, Park Avenue, Dublin. Lieutenant Daly, who was aged 19 years, was born in China. He joined the Royal Dublin Fusiliers in August, 1915, and went to the front in July of this year.

Second Lieutenant John Morton Mansel-Pleydell, R.F.A., was secretary to the managing director of the Duff Development Co., Ltd., at Kota Bharu, Malacca. In September, 1914, he returned home from the Malay States, and obtained a commission in the Royal Field Artillery in the following December, proceeding to the front in August, 1915. He died of wounds on September 22nd. He was co-inventor of an important improvement in anti-aircraft gunnery.

An In Memoriam notice is published in praise and loving memory of Lieutenant Oscar W. Totter, R.N., who was lost in the sinking of H.M.S. *Albatross*, September 22nd, 1914, and of his brother, Second Lieutenant Eric H. Totter, 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, who died at Bransome Field Hospital on the same day of wounds received on September 20th in the Battle of the Aisne. Both were sons of Mr. Totter, a former well-known resident of Shanghai.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

ROBBERS COMMITTED.

The two armed robbers who were arrested by P.S. Scull and P.C. Samy (both of the Police Reserve) were committed to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions. The men were arrested as they were leaving a house in Kowloon Street, which, in company with other men who escaped, they had ransacked after gagging and binding the inmates.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report, dated the 2nd November, 1916, state:

Since our last report of 27th October, our local market has been less active and a smaller volume of business has been done through, but, notwithstanding this, several of the speculative stocks, such as Indos, Sugars, Douglases, and Cements, show an advance in price on the week. Investment stocks are readily taken, when obtainable, at full market prices; Shanghai market is rather quieter and prices scarcely so good. Singapore market for Rubber shares remains firm, although prices show little change since our last. The following are latest wired quotations for Rubber Shares:

Alor Gajahs	\$3.50
Ayer Panas	1.10
Chonglins	2.10
Kedahs	4.10
Kampas	5.80
Malaka-Pindus	2.30
Malakoffs	4.80
New Serdangs	4.20
Sandycrofts	4.80
Tampans	21.00

Plantation Rubber in London is quoted 2/6 per lb. Sterling B.T. is 2/2, and Bar Silver 32s. Shanghai T.T. is 70, and Singapore T.T. 95. The Bank's buying rate for 3/6 bills on Shanghai is 70 1/2. Basks. Small sales have been made at \$760, and at this rate further small lots are on offer.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions, after sales at \$955, have advanced to a buying rate of \$955. Claims have been done at \$402 1/2, and there are now buyers at \$400. North Chinas are wanted at 11. 107, cum dividend of 15 per cent. paid in Shanghai on 31st October. Yangtzes are nominal at \$855 with exchange 73.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fire has been sold at \$387, and close with buyers at the rate. China Fires have improved to \$101 buyers, after sales at \$109.

SHIPWRECK.—This market is better for the two leading stocks, Douglases have come into demand again, after a period of neglect, and business has been done at \$123, \$124, and \$124, at which latter price there is a good demand both for cash and forward delivery. Indo-China Preferred have found buyers at \$48, whilst the Deferred have been in strong request, and, with sales all the way up from \$134, they close with cash buyers at \$129, and probably \$130 1/2. Steamboats have been the medium of business at \$22, and more shares are wanted. Star Ferries are unchanged at \$34 nominal.

ORPS.—Market remains very dull. Shell 6 1/2, 112/6 nominal and Ural Caplins 3 1/2 nominal, with no sales reported in either. Bangkok was sold at Tls. 23, but are since on offer at Tls. 23.

REFINERIES.—There has again been a demand for China Sugars for cash, and prices show a further improvement, since last week. Sales have been made up to \$130, cash, and at the close there are buyers at \$133 1/2. Malakoffs have been neglected, and with no sales reported the closing quotation is \$38 nominal.

MIRANA.—No business is reported, but Tronachs have improved to 20/6 buyers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been dull and show little change. Sales have been made at \$122 1/2, and at that figure they are steady. Kowloon Wharves have been done at \$35 and are now wanted at \$34. Shanghai Docks are rather lower, with a nominal quotation of Tls. 61.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—There has been a better demand for business has been done in Hongkong Land at \$101, in West Point at \$85, and Hamphreys at \$7, and there are further buyers of all three at the rate. Central Estates are wanted at \$101 and Hotels at \$115. Kowloon Lands have buyers at \$25.

COTTON MILLS.—Market is hardly as good as last week. Sales are nominal at \$183 1/2, King Yiks \$103, Shanghai \$101, and Yangtze \$103, all nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.—There have been considerable fluctuations in the market since our last report, and after business done round about \$10 1/2, suddenly came into strong requests and a large business was done from this rate up to \$11 1/2 cash, which brought out sellers, and they closed with buyers at \$10 7/8. Electrics are wanted at \$54 and Bopes at \$54. Tramways were done at \$7.20, and there are now buyers at \$7.10. Peak Tramways are wanted at \$10 and Hongkong Roads at \$8 1/2. China Borneos are nominal at \$8 1/2, as are China Light at \$4 and Provident at \$6.20. Watsons are rather weaker, with sellers at \$6.60. Dairy Farms are on offer at \$38 cum the dividend of \$3.00.

MEMO.—Next Settlement Day 25th November.

HONGKONG RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WALKERMAN, O.C., R.K.V.R.

"B" COMPANY PARADE.
"B" Co. will parade on the road outside the Law Courts at 4.45 p.m. to-day (Friday). Kowloon and Tai-koo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

G. K. H. BARTON, Capt.
Adjutant, R.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES, CENTRAL STATION, 5.30 P.M.

Friday, Nov. 3rd.—No. 2 Company; Recruits of No. 2 Platoon under Co. Sgt. Major; Ambulance Platoon. *surrounds* NOVEMBER 4TH.

The band will play at the City Hall at 8.20 p.m.

(Sgd.) J. W. FRANKS, A.S.P. (R).

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Appointments.—The appointment of the Hon. Mr. Perry Hobson Holroyd to be Corps Superintendent has been confirmed by Major-General Dalton, Chief Commissioner.

(Sgd.) E. RAUPES, (Officer in Charge of District). November 2nd, 1916.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATERWORKS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, on and after SUNDAY the 5th instant, the Supply of Water in the RIDER-MAIN DISTRICTS will be turned off daily from about 9 P.M. until about 5 A.M.

W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.
Public Works Office,
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1916. [1340]

NOTICE

UNDER instructions from Head Office I have handed over the Agency of REUTER'S TELEGRAM CO., LTD. to Mr. J. P. BRAGA, of No. 8, Pedder's Hill, to whom all communications should be addressed in future.

F. SMYTH,
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1916. [1341]

WANTED

HALF OF FURNISHED HOUSE, Peak District, near Tramway Station. Mothers to rent.

Box 15 M. Office,
Care of "Daily Press" [1342]

LOST

FOX TERRIER DOG, white coat, black ears, thin long body, cut on hind paw. Answers to name of "Blip."

SURGEON TAYLOR,
Royal Naval Hospital,
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1916. [1335]

BANK HOLIDAY

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY the 6th instant.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1916. [1333]

NOTICE

MR. ERIC MUNRO ROSS, Chartered Accountant, has this Day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Hongkong, 1st November, 1916. [1338]

SHIPOWNERS' COMPOSITION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Advertisement which has been appearing in this paper was inserted without our authority. Mr. CHAS. A. MUTTON Closes from this date to represent us for the sale of this article.

W. A. HANNIBAL & CO.,
Sole Agents,
HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA. [1320]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED (Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

LOST

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 1636 for 50 Shares numbered from 5320 to 5369 inclusive, standing in the Colonial (Hongkong) Register in the name of Mr. Woo YUK CHO, having been LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Russell Street, Hongkong, within 30 days from the date hereof, a duplicate Certificate for the said shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 29th October, 1916. [1307]

THE SWANKS

IN KING GEORGE'S HALL,
SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
MONDAY NEXT, NOV. 6TH, 1916,
AT 8.30 P.M.
ADMISSION FREE.

An invitation is given to Men of the Mercantile Marine, the Naval and Military. COME AND HEAR "THE SWANKS." COME AND SEE THE INSTITUTE. [1330]

REMEMBER

"KISMET"

MID-DECEMBER.

A.D.C. Production
on behalf of the
"STAR AND GARTER FUND"

for Soldiers and Sailors totally disabled in the War.

[1334]

TO LET

NO. 31, MOSQUE STREET, 4-Roomed House.
Apply to—
J. C. BARRETO,
Union Trading Company,
Queen's Buildings. [1332]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET

NO. 1, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.
A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [1324]

TO LET

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [1325]

TO LET

OFFICES in HOTEL MARKISSE.—Four large rooms (communicating) facing Blake Pier and the General Post Office. Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 on the Third Floor of Hotel Mansions.
For particulars apply—
MANAGER,
HONGKONG HOTEL. [1322]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.
Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings. [1319]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK

8-ROOMED FURNISHED HOUSE, for 5 or 6 months.
Apply to—
Linstead & Davis. [1372]

TO LET

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon, with Tennis Court.
Apply to—
ARATON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Voeux Road Central. [1316]

TO LET

A SMALL OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings. Cheap rental.
Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1117]

TO LET

From 1st November next.
FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PAZ.
Apply, Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD. [1068]

TO LET

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1340]

TO LET

From 1st May.
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [1318]

TO LET

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD. [1332]

TO LET

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
HOUSES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.
No. 21, WONG NEI CHONG ROAD.
HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [132]

TO LET

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphry's Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. [1006]

TO LET

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
No. 18, PEEL STREET.
No. 17, MOSQUE JUNCTION.
No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.
No. 3, BURBOW STREET, WANCHAI.
GODOWN.
No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
SHOP.
No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 65, PEAK.
KELLETT GUEST, 65, PEAK.
"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.
No. 26, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.
No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).
No. 53, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
Linstead & Davis,
2nd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [1324]

INTIMATIONS

The List will be Closed on or before 15th November, 1916.

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT SIX PER CENT. WAR

LOAN OF 1916.
Issue of \$3,000,000 Hongkong Currency six per cent. Bonds to Bearer authorised by the War Loan Ordinance 1916.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE HANDED OVER TO THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT AS A WAR CONTRIBUTION FROM THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THIS LOAN ARE GUARANTEED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HONGKONG AND ARE SECURED BY THE REVENUES OF THE COLONY.

PRICE OF ISSUE \$100 PER CENT.

Interest payable—1st May and 1st November.
First Coupon for full six months' interest payable—1st May, 1917.
Principal repayable at par on—1st November, 1928, or, at the option of the Government of Hongkong, principal may be wholly or partially repaid at any time after the fifth year by drawings of Bonds.

The HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, are instructed by the Government of Hongkong to invite subscriptions for the above Loan.

The Bonds will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000, payable to Bearer with half-yearly interest coupons attached payable 1st May and 1st November, at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong.

The first coupon will be attached to Scrip Certificates, which will be exchanged later for definitive Bonds.

This loan will be free from any local taxation as regards both principal and interest.

Applications will be received by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, from whom the necessary printed forms can be obtained. Such applications must be for \$100 or any multiple thereof and be accompanied by a deposit of 25 per cent. of the amount applied for.

Applications may be accepted in whole or in part, and in the event of partial allotment the surplus amount paid as deposit will be appropriated towards the payment of instalments due on allotment.

The Government has the right to refuse any application.

Payment will be required as follows, viz.—
25 per cent. on application.
25 " " Allotment (4th Dec. 1916).
25 " " 30th December, 1916.
25 " " 17th January, 1917.

100%
In case of default in the payment of any instalment at its due date, the deposit and instalments previously paid will be liable to forfeiture.

Scrip Certificates, with coupon attached for the first half-year's interest due on 1st May, 1917, will be issued after payment of the instalment due on allotment, and such certificates, when fully paid, will be exchangeable for Bonds when received. Notice will be given when Bonds are ready for delivery.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Hongkong, 25th October, 1916. [1304]

INTIMATION

GIANT LAVENDER TALCUM,

The latest addition to our fine

series of LAVENDER TOILET

ARTICLES, is a powder of

exceptional merit. It has real

ANTISEPTIC properties and is

wonderfully SOOTHING to the

SKIN.

1-LB. Size for \$1.00.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TELEPHONE 16. 113

MARRIAGES

DOVEY—MACKENZIE.—At the Union Church, Hongkong, on the 31st Oct., by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, ERNEST ROBERT DOVEY, A.R.C.S., Government Analyst, to JESSIE MATTHEWSON, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. MacKenzie, "Dunedin," Barker Road. [1338]

STEPHENSON-JELLIE—LOCH.—At Guildford, on September 21st, J. W. STEPHENSON-JELLIE, Chinese Maritime Customs Service, to ANNIE GRACE LOCH. [1339]

DEATH

LESTER—Killed in action, September 15th, 1916, J. B. LESTER, Captain, King's Royal Rifles, late of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London Staff. [1339]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 3RD NOVEMBER, 1916.

HUMAN FATIGUE.

The demands made upon the British people by the war have revealed unexpected reserves of energy. Taken as an average, the efficiency of the citizen of the British Empire has increased at least twenty per cent. since August, 1914; the figure is probably much higher than that. The total number of working hours has been enlarged, and individual effort has been greatly intensified. One of the unexpected, but useful, results of the work of the Ministry of Munitions has been the careful study of this subject of human efficiency. Recently we received a cable from home to the effect that Sunday labour had been suspended in connection with the shell factories. Many of us, probably, jumped at once to the conclusion that this was another piece of evidence in that long chain of facts which is convincing the most pessimistic that victory is practically certain for the Allies. It is, perhaps, reasonable to assume that, had it been absolutely essential for military reasons, the work-shops would have been kept running on the same lines as hitherto. But while it is probably true that the contents of that cable provide food for encouragement, it is also undeniable that the strain of the previous months has greatly impaired the vitality of some of the workers. The

over-present sense of fatigue made them produce less per hour than they could produce previously. The letters, which we have received recently from some of the workers in the munition shops are not less cheery than hitherto, but they record cases of complete breakdown owing to the abnormal stress of the feverish activity in these places, where men and women have realised that every ounce of muscle or every hour of brain service meant a tightening pull on the steel band which is closing in around our enemies. The long week-end of holiday, and the suspension of Sunday labour, has been decided upon, doubtless, in the interests of human efficiency.

Not the least remarkable of the attributes of the present War Minister is his genius for realising the weaknesses and strength of human nature. In this great struggle against the Germans he at once interpreted the feelings of the new type of elector, the producer of the State Schools. He has appealed, with much success, to all and sundry to make superhuman efforts to ensure victory. Best of all, he has himself set the example. These thoughts are stimulated by a perusal of a remarkable book entitled "Welfare Work," to which Mr. LLOYD GEORGE contributes a foreword. He says of the present state of affairs: "The factories are alive with new workers; the State assumes new responsibilities; fresh needs and opportunities arise; industrial conditions are in solution." The purpose of the book is to explain the experiments for improving working conditions in factories; and the record is simply astounding. It is, indeed, one of the most splendid glimpses of the silver lining behind the cloud which hangs like a pall over Europe. Nothing but such a colossal episode in history could have made the workers give up, even for a short time, the rights and privileges—just or unjust—which they had obtained as the result of years of industrial strife. Nothing but the world-war would have made the thousands and thousands of women march into the factories, there to receive a welcome from the men who had previously viewed all female labour with suspicion. It is interesting to note that the authoress of the book, Miss E. D. PRATT, is a graduate of an Australian University. It reminds us that from all parts of the Empire is this new spirit manifesting itself—a sort of a British bushido. The cult popular among the Japanese has done a great deal for their kingdom. This new and higher patriotism of our own Empire is the most hopeful sign for those who look beyond the valley filled with the flower of our manhood to a future in which each human life under the Union Jack will be spent under conditions worthy of a great nation. The strength of Atlas supported the world; the physical and moral strength of the Allies will save it from intellectual darkness. The men who have been fighting for freedom will be interested in welfare work. "The effort now being made to soften asperities, to secure the welfare of the workers, and to build a bridge of sympathy and understanding between employer and employed" may, as we have said, be the result of permanent and enduring value, to the workers, to the nation, and to mankind at large. We believe that such hopes are capable of realisation. It is no new thing, this welfare work; for it has been practised, in a small way, for years. Many thoughtful persons have recognised that it is not only socially, but also commercially, profitable. Then why has it only been adopted in a few isolated instances? We firmly believe that the main reason can be summed up in the four words: "The lack of publicity." You may call people ignorant and abuse them for lack of enterprise; but the best thing to do is to obtain the facts and announce them to as wide a circle as possible. It is, of course, true that the series of reports, issued by the Departmental Committee appointed to consider the question of the Health of Munition Workers, have been most valuable. It is also true that the money forthcoming for such a purpose might not have been available in the old days of political wrangles. But when all has been said and done, the fact remains that the greatest foe to ignorance or lethargy is the publication of facts which prove that action is essential. Medical science has given splendid assistance to this admirable work. It has shown that well-ventilated workshops are, after all, merely a common-sense application of the rules of health. It has proved that cantons and rest-rooms aid digestion, which, in its turn, makes the worker willing and happy instead of morose and suspicious. And medical science will help us in the tropics. It has already taught us the origin of, and the cure for, such malignant diseases as malaria, small-pox and plague. It will, if there are proper facilities, conduct researches upon the vitality of the human frame. Why is it that the white man is so much more energetic than the Asiatic? Is the difference due to religion, to diet, or to climate? Which, or how many, of these and other causes contribute to the difference? And why does the white man—and especially the white woman—do that the Chinese coast produces "nerves"? All these things need thorough investigation. Thanks to those pioneers who tackled the problems of the early days, we have obtained a Hongkong, which bears but little resemblance to the malaria-stricken granite rock of the fifties. Let us, for our part, insist upon the importance of welfare work in connection with this Colony.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow, at 4 p.m.

Sergt. Hennessy, who was in the 83th Company when the war started, has been wounded, and is in hospital in Belfast.

Mr. J. R. Wood returned to the Colony by the *Nore* yesterday and presided at the Magistrate's in the course of the day.

Sergt. H. Parker, R.G.A., who left the 83rd Company after the outbreak of war to go home, has been promoted 2nd-Lieutenant.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 21st October amounted to 81,807 tons and the sales to 52,030 tons.

Sir Arthur Pearson has received £500 from the Committee of the Hongkong War Charities Fund for the blinded soldiers and sailors at St. Dunstan's.

Bomb. Poole, who carried off the Officers' prize for the best all-round athlete at the Royal Artillery sports meeting at Kowloon in 1913, has been killed by a premature explosion.

Colonel A. J. Mullins, Royal Artillery, who has been appointed a Commander for Royal Artillery, got his first commission in 1880, and served at Hongkong and other Far Eastern artillery stations.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alios Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—Chan Kit Shan, \$100; Chan Chik U, \$100; Yung Tse Ming, \$100.

The marriage is announced to take place shortly of Mr. John de Bangley Lancaster, manager of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., and Miss May Annie Bonckley, en route to the Colony by the *Kashima Maru*.

The Star of the East Loyal Orange Lodge, which is located at Hongkong, has a record of service (says the *London and China Express*). Some two-thirds of its members are on active service or employed in the service of the country in some shape or form. In fact, there is not a single member of military age left in the lodge, whilst already several have fallen in action or been wounded.

A Japanese commission, representing a group of Japanese capitalists, manufacturers, and merchants, has been in Brazil making a study of the economic and commercial conditions in Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Parana, Santa Catharina, and Rio Grande do Sul, with a view to the possibility of establishing steamship service between Japan and Brazil via Singapore, Ceylon, Madagascar, and Cape of Good Hope.

The Dockyard Police Mess Whist Drive on Wednesday night was largely attended. Mr. A. B. Allen was the M.C. At the conclusion Mrs. Churcher handed the prizes to the successful players. These were:—Ladies—1st, Mrs. Pile; 2nd, Mrs. Goodman; 3rd, Mrs. Deane. Gentlemen—1st, Mr. Puckett; 2nd, Mr. Coombes; 3rd, Mr. Walmer. Mr. Mathews and Mr. Stevens tied for the fourth prize, but the former won the "cut" thus taking the prize.

Among the local residents who left the Colony by the *Shinyo Maru* were Sir Paul Chater, Mrs. Gompertz, Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, Mr. Ellis Kadoorie, Hon. Mr. D. and Mrs. Landale, Mr. W. H. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. Moxon, Mr. Hogarty, Mr. F. Maitland, and Mr. W. Sinclair. Among those who left by the *Empress of Russia* were Capt. and Mrs. Black and children, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Dovey, Capt. D. Luckmanoff, Mr. and Mrs. D. McMurray, and Mr. H. P. White.

Under the auspices of the Seamen's Institute a picnic was held yesterday, when 80 men of H.M.S. went by launch to Kowloon City. Here they were received by the Rev. Matthew Fong, who gave a short address, which was interpreted by Mr. Wong San Ning, of St. Paul's College. Afterwards a visit was paid to the Victoria Home and Orphanage, where tea was served. After tea the singing of the girls of the Home greatly pleased the company. The afternoon was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem, the girls singing in Chinese and the men in English. Three hearty cheers were given for the Staff and for the Home. The men were accompanied by the Rev. W. T. Featherstone and by eight students from St. Paul's College. The launch was kindly lent for the occasion by the Kowloon Dock Company.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

12 noon, November 2nd.
Cyclone or typhoon S.W. of Guam, developing.
Cyclone or typhoon over south China Sea, moving W. or W.N.W.

THE WAR.

THE WESTERN FRONT:

BRITISH AND FRENCH SUMMARIES.

THE SUBMARINE TERRORISM:

AMERICA AND THE "MARINA" OUTRAGE.

BRITISH INDIA LINER MINED.

MORE ROUMANIAN SUCCESSES.

Franco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH RAID TRENCHES.

LONDON, November 1st.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, reports that raids were made on enemy trenches north-east of Festubert and at Messines.

GAINING GROUND.

LONDON, November 2nd.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in an official message, says:—An Anglo-French local attack east of Les Boeuifs gained ground. There was heavy hostile shelling between Le Sars and Gueudecourt and in the neighbourhood of the Schwaben Redoubt.

We bombarded trenches south of Hulluch with good results. An enemy raid west of Angres was easily repulsed. Our aircraft usefully reconnoitred and bombed enemy batteries. One hostile machine was driven down; one of ours is missing.

A FORTNIGHT'S SUMMARY.

LONDON, November 2nd.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a summary of operations, says:—Heavy rain has prevailed almost daily since October 18th. The chalk soil of the upland between the Ancre and the Somme was a wilderness of mud, nevertheless we advanced our front towards Butt, Warlencourt, and the neighbourhood of Gueudecourt and Les Boeuifs. A captured German order, dated October 20th, emphasises the necessity of re-capturing the Schwaben Redoubt, which is the pivot of the position, because it is an "extremely important point." The enemy, between September 30th and October 20th, delivered eleven counter-attacks in the neighbourhood of Schwaben, and was always repulsed with heavy losses. His counter-attacks at Schwaben on October 21st was most opportune for us, as we replied, taking the whole of the Regina and Stuff Redoubts, with 1,100 prisoners. The Canadians and the units of the new Army engaged deserve great credit for the signal and economical victory. The prisoners captured during the fortnight bring the total on the Somme up to 31,152.

VIOLENT ATTACKS ON THE FRENCH.

PARIS, November 1st.

A communiqué says:—We again progressed north-east of Les Boeuifs.

Violent enemy attacks on Sailly-Saillais were repulsed. We took seventy prisoners. The night was relatively calm on the right bank of the Meuse.

A German attack south-west of Altkirch, in the Vosges, was repulsed.

IMPORTANT GAINS BY THE FRENCH.

PARIS, November 2nd.

A communiqué says:—North of the Somme we have made important gains during the day, following up our successes of the previous night.

North-east of Les Boeuifs we captured, after rapid action, two new enemy trenches, taking 125 prisoners.

In another attack south-east of Sailly-Saillais we captured a strong trench system on the western fringe of the St. Pierre Vaast Wood, with 50 prisoners.

It has been confirmed that a German attack on Sailly-Saillais in the morning was a great effort to eject us from the village. The enemy's defeat was complete and of the most sanguinary character, judging from the number of bodies on the battlefield.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HUGE CAPTURES AT VERDUN.

The communiqué continues:—On the Verdun front there has been an artillery duel of the most violent character in the Douaumont sector.

We have taken at Verdun since October 24th a total of 6,011 unwounded prisoners, including 138 officers. The material captured on October 24th alone, so far as counted, is 15 guns, including 5 heavy guns, 51 trench guns, and 144 machine guns, two wireless installations, numerous rifles, bombs, shells, etc.

The day has been quiet on the rest of the front.

Two German aeroplanes were felled in fights in the air on the Somme yesterday.

The Balkans.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VENIZELLOS WARNS THE ALLIES.

NOT TO BE DUPED.

SALONIKA, November 1st.

The Venizelos Government has issued a communiqué expressing the opinion that the Athens Government will not loyally carry out the demands of the Entente and alleging that the regiments which have left Thessaly on the pretext of maintaining order will form the centres of new concentrations. It hopes that the Allies will not be duped, but will use every precaution. It says the Venizelos Government is financially able to carry out all its enterprises and that it will form a well-equipped Army.

KING CONSTANTINE'S LAST CHANCE.

SALONIKA, November 1st.

M. Venizelos, interviewed regarding the torpedoing of the *Angeliki* by a German submarine, said the act constituted King Constantine's last chance to restore national unity by assuming direction of the movement against Bulgaria. If His Majesty persisted in his disastrous anti-national policy, the abyss separating him from a great part of the people would become so wide that it would not be possible to bridge it.

RUSSIANS BUSILY ENGAGED.

ENEMY MAKE SOME PROGRESS.

LONDON, November 1st.

A Russian communiqué says:—Fierce battles are proceeding in Galicia, south of Brzezany, on the Narajowka River, where the enemy is attacking in several places.

He is also attacking in the wooded Carpathians, but has nearly everywhere been repulsed.

The communiqué indicates that the enemy has made some progress in the Alt Valley on the Rumanian frontier.

MORE RUMANIAN SUCCESSES.

LONDON, November 1st.

A Rumanian communiqué says:—The pursuit of the enemy in the Jial sector continues. We took 600 more prisoners and captured a great quantity of war material.

We progressed at Drago Slavele and repulsed an enemy attack in Prasova Valley.

There has been violent fighting east of the Alt.

There is no change on the south front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH SUCCESS IN THE BALKANS.

LONDON, November 1st.

A British official message from Salonika says:—Despite heavy rain, we captured Barak Lidzouma by a smartly-executed attack.

We captured 300 prisoners and our losses were light.

We also occupied the villages of Prosenik and Kumli farther south.

LONDON, November 1st.

A French official message from Salonika says:—The British defeated the Bulgarians on the left bank of the Struma and inflicted sanguinary losses on them. They also carried the village of Barak Lidzouma, which was strongly held by the enemy, after a violent fight, and took 315 prisoners.

The Serbians repulsed Teuto-Bulgar counter-attacks in the region of Cerna.

Italian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN ACTIVITY.

BRILLIANT AIR WORK.

LONDON, November 2nd.

An Italian semi-official report states:—The fine weather on October 31st enabled the resumption of artillery and aeroplane activity. The Austrian second line in East Gorizia and in the Carso were heavily bombarded.

The Italian aeroplanes mastered the enemy's machines, driving them off, and in the course of numerous fights destroying two. Moreover, 14 battle-planes dropped 24 tons of explosives on railway centres at the Austrian rear. Escorting chaser-planes engaged in numerous fights and drove off enemy machines.

Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUBMARINE TERRORISM.

THE "MARINA" OUTRAGE.

LONDON, November 1st.

The survivors of the steamer *Marina*, which was sunk off the Irish coast, on Saturday afternoon, confirm the statement that the vessel was torpedoed without warning.

Torpedoes struck the vessel amidships twice in quick succession and the explosion killed two stokers.

The steamer floated for twenty minutes and then split and sank.

Three of her boats got away, but the fourth was smashed. The wireless was useless, as the accumulators were broken.

The Captain was the last to leave. He jumped overboard after the Chief Engineer. Both were drowned, as also were all the other officers.

The survivors had a terrible experience in the boats, in the rough sea and cold and stormy weather, until picked up in the morning.

PRESIDENT WILSON MOVING.

LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY, Nov. 2nd.

President Wilson, on learning that six Americans were among the killed on the *Marina*, telegraphed Mr. Lansing to expedite the securing of the facts.

Mr. Lansing has replied, stating that he has asked Mr. Page for information and that he is also informally inquiring in Germany.

SUBMARINE COMMANDER'S ORDERS.

LONDON, November 1st.

The Commander of the German submarine which sank a Norwegian steamer on Saturday informed the captain that he had been ordered to sink all ships in Portuguese waters except Spanish.

BRITISH BOATS SUNK.

LONDON, November 1st.

The following British steamers have been sunk:—The *Meroe* and the *Torino*.

LONDON, November 2nd.

The latest sinkings reported are:—The Norwegian steamers *Oerloch* and *Raan*. The crews were saved. The British steamer *Rioparthy* has also been sunk.

Thirteen of the crew have been landed; a boat containing the remainder is missing. The Norwegian steamers *Falkjell* and *Torsdal* have been sunk. The crew of the latter have been landed.

BRITISH-INDIA LINER MINED.

LONDON, November 2nd.

The British-India liner *Mantola* has been towed into the Albert Dock, considerably down by the head. She is reported to have struck a mine in the North Sea.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARLIAMENT AND THE WAR.

IMPROVED SITUATION IN MESOPOTAMIA.

STATEMENT BY LORD DERBY.

LONDON, October 31st.

In the House of Lords, Lord Derby read a telegram received by the Colonial Office from Mr. Godfrey Collins, M.P., sent from Basra on October 28, describing Basra as "a hive of industry. With American hustle and British adaptability, a port is being created and a town erected. Five mixed storehouses have cleared in twelve days and each troopship been emptied on arrival. The situation is well in hand and there is no need for anxiety."

Lord Derby also quoted a private letter from General Maude to the Quartermaster General stating that Grey, capably assisted by Hughes, had taken over the sole control of the river transport and that things are already moving much more briskly. Barges were being constructed at the dockyards of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company at Abadan, while the arrival from Singapore of a couple of stern-wheelers and some barges helped to speed matters up. The expected arrival of other barges enabled him to take a confident view.

The quantity of ordnance stores was most gratifying, and if a steady stream were kept up it would be all right. He hoped soon there would be a better transport to the front. The Sheikhsad-Sinn Railway was nearing completion at Navirivah and would soon reach Khamisyah. The Quernkh-Marrah line was being pushed on as hard as possible.

Regarding food, the Quartermaster General and General Scott, who was sent to supervise, reported that the situation was most satisfactory. The War Office now received a weekly telegraphic report from the Director of Supplies, thus keeping in close touch with the requirements of the force. The scale of rations was adequate and was improving, though there was still a shortage in alternative diet. Thus they were unable to give the men a choice.

The force was at present being fed with fresh meat, and a supply of frozen meat had been tentatively arranged, pending the delivery of refrigerating barges, which might be completed in from two to six months. At present there was no reason to fear a shortage of fresh meat, for a large supply of mechanical transport was ready to send it out if it could be properly used. There was no difficulty in obtaining horses, and it was hoped that the strengthening of the veterinary department would result in getting the horses and mules into good condition.

The Director of Ordnance had taken over charge of the Ordnance service at Basra.

Lord Derby said the Flying Corps had been reinforced and the hospital fleet considerably augmented by using passenger steamers, and it was now possible to transport the sick and wounded without delay and in reasonable comfort. Supplementary hospital ships, replete with every comfort, would be available next year. Numbers of tugs and cargo and water barges, as well as an ice plant and workshops, were being constructed, for which 1,360 unskilled men and 2,000 skilled men had been sent, and were being sent from Britain and Egypt.

The Colonial Office had been approached with a view to obtaining labour from West Africa and Nigeria. A Railway Board had been formed to co-operate with the Indian Engineering Association with a view to expediting the supply of staff, plant and material for railways.

Lord Derby detailed the increase in medical facilities, mentioning that a base hospital of double the ordinary size, with over eighty beds, had been despatched to Bombay, where it would be under the direct control of the General Officer Commanding in India, and would be kept fully supplied and be able to meet promptly all demands from Mesopotamia. All tired units were being relieved for possible fresh troops.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, November 1st.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir E. A. Cornwall, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the situation in East Africa was unaltered since the last communiqué. An experienced officer from the Colonial Service would shortly leave England to establish a Provisional Civil Administration in the conquered parts.

Asked whether the officer would report to South Africa or the Colonial Office, Mr. Bonar Law replied the Colonial Office.

GERMAN MILLIONS IN BRITAIN.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, November 1st.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hunt asked:—Are the millions held by the Public Trustee for the Germans till after the war to be considered an asset for Germany in the peace terms? If so, are British businesses in Germany similarly treated?

Mr. Asquith replied that it was not in the public interest to make a statement at present regarding the precise manner in which the Government proposed to deal with the matter.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT.

LONDON, October 31st.

In the House of Commons, Colonel Yate asked, in view of the recommendation by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, "Will measures be taken to apply the Military Service Act to Europeans in India?" Mr. Chamberlain replied in the negative, and said that he was unaware of such recommendation.

Colonel Yate also asked why special field service allowance had been given to Indian troops in Mesopotamia and Egypt, and withheld from those at Aden and Sheikh; why officers invalided from Aden were compelled to take privilege leave in lieu of sick leave; why officers at Aden were charged income tax, and why troops were not allowed free postage elsewhere than to India. Mr. Chamberlain replied:—"I have no information. If I am required to answer 'ully I will enquire.'"

GERMAN IN THE INDIAN OFFICE.

LONDON, October 31st.

In the House of Commons, Mr. D. Dalziel asked regarding the work and remuneration of Professor Ethel, a non-naturalised German employed at the India Office. Mr. Chamberlain replied that Professor Ethel had been engaged since 1872 in compiling a catalogue of Persian MSS. for the library of the India Office. Since the first volume was completed in 1901 no payment had been made to him. The honorarium for the second volume was not fixed, pending its completion.

THE SPECIAL REGISTER BILL.

VOTES FOR SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MUNITIONERS.

LONDON, November 1st.

In the House of Commons, during the Committee stage of the Special Register Bill, Mr. Asquith said the Government was most anxious to afford qualified naval and military men and munition workers facilities to vote in any possible election, and it intended to legislate accordingly. He further undertook that the question of the enfranchisement of seamen and soldiers as such should be brought to an early issue.

EXHIBITION OF BRITISH MANUFACTURES.

LONDON, November 1st.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Runciman said he was communicating with Mr. Bonar Law regarding the possibility of arranging an exhibition of British manufactures in the principal commercial centres of the Dominions. Extensive preparation was essential if the exhibition was to be practicable.

NEW WOLFRAM AREA IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, November 2nd.

The *Times* Sydney correspondent says that eight square miles of wolfram-bearing area has been found at Natch Creek, Northern Territory.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

POPE'S POLAND RELIEF FUND.

FOUR MILLION FRANCS.

ROME, November 2nd.

The Pope's appeal to the Catholic Bishops of the world for assistance for Poland has brought 4,000,000 francs to the Vatican. The money will be sent to the Polish Committee in Switzerland.

AUSTRALIA AND CONSCRIPTION.

LATEST REFERENDUM FIGURES.

MELBOURNE, November 2nd.

The latest referendum figures are:—
No 954,000
Yes 853,000

MINISTERS' RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

BRISBANE, November 2nd.

The resignations of Ministers Higgins, Gardiner and Russell have been accepted.

LABOUR PARTY EXPULSIONS.

BRISBANE, November 2nd.

The pro-Conscriptionists, Senator Givens and Representative Lamford, have been expelled from the Labour Party.

NEW PARLIAMENTARY PARTY.

SYDNEY, November 2nd.

A score of New South Wales Labour Members of Parliament have withdrawn their support from Mr. Holman and formed a new party.

AMERICAN'S EXPORT OF MUNITIONS.

MR. HUGHES'S POSITION.

COLUMBUS (Indiana), November 2nd.

Mr. Hughes, Presidential candidate, has indicated that he would not prohibit the export of munitions from America.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

LONDON, October 31st.

The *Gazette* announces that the Board of Referees has raised the percentage standard for the Excess Profits Tax on electricity supply and electric traction undertakings and electric tramways in India to 7 per cent. in the case of companies and 8 per cent. otherwise.

INDO-CHINA GOVERNOR.

LONDON, November 2nd.

Mr. Albert Sarraut has been appointed Governor of Indo-China in place of Mr. Roume, resigned through ill-health.

DEFENCE OF DUTCH INDIES.

THE HAGUE, November 2nd.

Several members of the Budget Committee recommend the strengthening of Dutch Indian forces as speedily as possible.

AUSTRIAN LANDSTURMERS CALLED UP.

ZURICH, November 2nd.

The Austrian Landstormers between the ages of 45 and 50 have been called up.

THE DEUTSCHLAND AGAIN.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 1st.

The submarine *Deutschland* has arrived here.

THE TURF.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

LONDON, November 2nd.

The Cambridgeshire Stakes resulted as follows:—

Eos 1
Lanias 2
Ballagh Tobin 3

Seventeen ran; won by two lengths, three-quarters of a length separating second and third.

The betting was:—10 to 1, Eos; 100 to 1, Lanias; 9 to 2, Ballagh Tobin. The place betting was 6 to 4 against Ballagh Tobin; the others proportionately.

REGULATION OF WHEAT PRICES.

GOVERNMENT AGENTS APPOINTED.

LONDON, November 2nd.

The Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies has appointed the following three firms as agents for the sale of Indian wheat:—Messrs. Dreyfus, Samuel Sanday, and Strauss, Limited.

These Agents will sell only to millers, either direct or through brokers at a price fixed by the Commission.

Re-selling at a profit wheat bought from the Commission or its Agents will not be permitted.

LAW'S DELAYS DENOUNCED.

LONDON, November 2nd.

During the hearing of an Indian Appeal in the Privy Council in a suit filed in 1900, the final decision from which appeal was made being given in 1908, the Lord Chancellor said it was plain that an attempt had been made to interfere with people in the possession of their estate and the quarrel had been protracted for sixteen years. One of the first benefits of civilisation was that a man should be secured in the peaceable possession of his property and his right to possess should be settled as quickly as possible. Delays of this kind were a gross scandal, and those responsible should suffer.

OBITUARY.

NOTORIOUS CHINESE REVOLUTIONARY.

SHANGHAI, November 2nd.

The death of the notorious Chinese Revolutionary, Sunang Shing, is announced. He took a leading part in the Anti-Yuan Conspiracy in 1913.

GERMAN CHANCELOR ON
ROUMANIA.

SPEECH IN THE REICHSTAG.

THE FAVOURABLE MOMENT.

Speaking in the Reichstag at the end of September the Imperial Chancellor said:

When, after Italy's declaration of war on Austria-Hungary our Ambassador left Rome, we informed the Italian Government that it was a war against Austria-Hungary they would also have to meet German troops. German troops, united with Austro-Hungarian comrades, fought on the Italian front. Thus a *de facto* state of war was established, and a formal declaration of war did not follow. Italy obviously wanted to avoid the fatal consequences for her economic relations with us after the war. In Rome also they would have liked to shift the responsibility for the initiative upon us, but we had no reason to play Italy's game.

That our tactics were right is proved by the continual efforts of the Entente to induce Italy to declare war. For more than a year the Italian Government resisted, but finally the thumb-screws became too painful which England was putting on with the same ruthlessness on neutrals as on the Allies. Italy in her war is depending on English coal and English money, but certainly English coercion was decisive though perhaps also Italian Balkan aspirations may have contributed their share. As is well-known, Italy wants territorial extension in the Balkans which fall in the natural sphere of Greek interests. In order to avoid being passed over completely, Italy considered it desirable to participate in General Sarraï's expedition. This led to a renewed collision between Italian and German troops in Macedonia. Thus the declaration of war on us developed, and at the same time Roumania joined our enemies.

THE TREATY WITH AUSTRIA.

Our relations with Roumania before the war rested on the Treaty of Alliance, which was first concluded only between Austria-Hungary and Roumania, and was extended by the entry of Germany and Italy. The signatories bound themselves to reciprocal armed assistance in case of unprovoked attack from a third side. When war broke out King Carol energetically upheld the conception that Roumania, which owed to the Central Powers 30 years of secure political existence and to the words of the Treaty, should not only according to the Treaty, but also on account of the country's honor, join the Central Powers. To the late King it appeared to be a repudiation of the Alliance Treaty to raise the objection that Roumania had not been informed of the Austro-Hungarian *démarche* against Serbia, and had not been consulted about it, but in the decisive Crown Council the aged King did not press his opinion against the Government, the head of which, ignoring all existing treaties, sympathized with the Entente. Shortly afterwards the King died as the result of mental excitement caused by the consciousness that Roumania had betrayed her Allies.

The Roumanian policy under M. Brătianu's leadership aimed at enriching itself without having to make great sacrifices. It was a question of recognizing in time to which side victory finally inclined, and then not to miss the favourable opportunity for coming in. In the first year of the war, probably after the fall of Lemberg, M. Brătianu concluded a neutrality treaty with Russia behind his Sovereign's back. After the fall of Przemyśl he considered the time had come to arrive at an agreement with our enemies about the reward of Judas. The negotiations failed. Russia desired to increase her own immense territorial possessions by adding Bukovina to them. Serbia had thrown eyes on the Banat, while Roumania wanted for herself not only the Bukovina but all Hungarian territory as far as the Theiss.

Thus no agreement was reached, but Roumania's neutrality took more and more the form of one-sided favouring of the Entente Powers. In order to support England's starvation blockade they tried to hold back corn bought by us. It required our very energetic pressure to compel its release. After the push at Gorlice M. Brătianu had doubt as to whether he was on the right horse. Negotiations with the Entente, which had been suspended, came visibly to a dead-lock, because it was always the military situation which influenced Roumanian policy. When the Russians opened their spring offensive, and at the same time the Somme offensive began, M. Brătianu thought he saw before his eyes the collapse of the Central Powers. Now he was resolved to participate in the anticipated funeral feast.

VITAL NEGOTIATIONS IN BUKAREST.

The Entente Powers also in their negotiations with M. Brătianu had a free hand than heretofore. Serbia having been conquered, the protectors of small and weak nations had no need further to consider her former annexation desires. They could be more generous towards Roumania. In the middle of August M. Brătianu was in agreement with our enemies in principle and reserved the moment of striking, but made it dependent on certain conditions of a military character. Until then the King had repeatedly and most convincingly assured us that he would remain neutral in all circumstances. The Roumanian Minister here, on the King's command, made me a formal declaration that the King desired to maintain the neutrality of Roumania, and that his Government was in a position to carry this out. (Hear, hear.) M. Brătianu declared to Baron Busche that he completely endorsed the King's view.

We did not allow ourselves to be deceived by this statement. We were continually informed of M. Brătianu's negotiations in August, and we continually drew the King's attention, reminding him of his neutrality promises, and we did the same among numerous political Roumanian factors who were resolved to work against the war. The King repeatedly declared that he did not believe that M. Brătianu had bound himself to the Entente or would bind himself. Still, six days before the war, the King declared to our

LAND OF GRAVES.

A VISIT TO THE SOMME BATTLE FIELD.

[BY H. PERRY ROBINSON.]

It has been another quiet day, of beautiful autumn weather and hot sunshine some miles, over trench and shell holes, past Bernafay Wood and Longueval to a point on the high ground to the west of Delville Wood, whence one looked down on Flers, and, but for the autumn haze, would have had a wide view of the country which is still German beyond. It is a hideous region to travel over.

"A TERRIBLE REGION."

Beyond is the terrible region which is all a network of old, battered German trenches winding their way through a wilderness of shell-holes, and the debris of battle, where shells, sing overhead all day. I doubt if any part of all this battle area is more utterly wrecked. Hardly any green thing grows, except where, between shell-holes, there are patches of sickly grass studded now and again with stunted plants of dock and ragged patches of thistle, which are not one-half their normal size. Presumably it is the fumes of shells which have killed almost everything. Over all this region,

of course, is that awful smell—sometimes only a taint in the air, sometimes sickeningly strong—which belongs to battle-fields. But in patches there are other smells, chemical and very pungent, the smell of gas shells and such abominations which have burst about here, at one time and another, in hundreds. All along the main German second line especially there is abundant testimony of the excellent work of our guns.

WOODS OF SHATTERED TRUNKS.

Bernafay Wood, captured at the outset of the battle and where there was comparatively little resistance, is less utterly stripped of all semblance to a wood than any of the others in this area. Of course there are no leaves on the trees, no sign of autumn foliage anywhere; but the wood still stands compact, with a regular outline and enough bare poles of trees standing to make it still a wood of reasonable density. Trones Wood beyond is very much prolonged fighting; but Delville Wood, for all its size, is infinitely more, a mere ghost of a wood.

Longueval, also, is one of the most utterly desolated of villages. At one point at its northern end two spikes of stone, perhaps the height of a man, stand up white in the sunlight. The village was once all embowered in trees, for Delville Wood ran over a great part of it. Now there are only a few blackened stumps, protruding here and there from the whitish-grey area of battered masonry, flat on the ground, which marks where the village stood. That and the splinters of white stone are all that remain.

From the high point beyond on the left we looked down on Flers, but we had no desire to enter it, for between the village and ourselves the German shells were falling thick.

MIDDLESEX MAN'S GRAVE.

Through the smoke and the autumn haze one could see the further landscape only vaguely, and could but guess where Guicourt lay and where Lesboufs. As we turned the immediate neighbourhood promised to be even more interesting than the obscure view for the enemy began dropping shells about profusely on Longueval on our left and into a valley on our right. But they were not many, and they did no harm to us or anyone else. Without incident we retraced again the stricken country, over the trenches and the shell holes, with the best of the smells and the buzzing of flies. At one place in the wilderness is a solitary and pathetic grave. It is a land of graves; but this one is all alone, very neat, and ringed around with white stones by the dead man's comrades. The board at the head tells you that it is the grave of Private J. Partington, of the Middlesex Regiment.

Minister that he knew the great majority of the Roumanian people did not want war. To a confidant he declared on the same day emphatically that he would not sign an order for mobilization. On August 28th, the day before the Roumanian declaration of war, he said to the Austro-Hungarian Minister that he did not want war. (Hear, hear.) I mention as a curious thing that M. Brătianu on the same day assured the Austro-Hungarian representative that he was determined to maintain neutrality, and that the following day would confirm the truth of his words. (Commotion.)

PRaises FOR TURKEY AND BULGARIA. Still on August 23rd the Entente Powers themselves were not yet clear when Roumania would declare war. This we knew from a reliable source. Then events were precipitated. According to information which we consider to be reliable Russia suddenly presented an ultimatum that she would cross the unprotected Roumanian front should Roumania not deliver a blow by August 28th. I will not discuss whether this ultimatum was not a comedy enacted in collusion with M. Brătianu in order to carry with him the vacillating King. But the die was cast. In his recent speech M. Brătianu praised the beauty and nobility of Roumania's procedure (laughter), the political conditions in which Ministerial words and Royal words have no value throw a questionable light upon the ideals of freedom, justice, and civilization for which the Entente is fighting.

Since the outbreak of the war Roumania, as I have already said, made her policy of robbery depend exclusively on the general situation of the war. But in this respect Roumania will make just the same mistake militarily as she has already made politically in conjunction with her Entente friend. They hoped confidently that Roumania's joining the war would bring in its trail the secession of Turkey and Bulgaria, but Turkey and Bulgaria are not Roumania and Italy. (Hear, hear.) Firm and inviolable stands their loyalty. It has been celebrated in brilliant victories on the battlefields of the Dobruja. (Loud cheers.)

SUFFERING BELGIUM.

THE REAL FACTS.

[BY M. VANDERVELDE, BELGIAN MINISTER OF STATE.]

The Wolf Bureau has told the world how Danish and Swedish journalists, escorted by German Pressmen, have gone through Belgium and have found everything in that country, thanks to the administrative abilities of Herr General von Bissing, their host, going splendidly. On returning home, however, our Danish comrades have perceived the strange rôle they were being made to play, and have published in the "Social-Demokraten" the following declaration:

"It is evidently the journalist who accompanied us that speaks in his telegram of the 'animated and joyous public life' of Brussels. We ourselves should not have employed such an expression, although the life of Brussels and its suburbs presented almost a normal aspect. Life is resuming its course in spite of sufferings and privations, and the 'Maison du Peuple' appeared to us the same as before the war."

"We were invited not by the Government but by the workers' syndicates, which paid the expenses, the visit social institutions, and what we saw filled us with admiration for the German administrative genius. Most of the industries are in full swing and there are hardly 40,000 unemployed in Belgium. At Brussels 3,000 women are making paper bags at 3 francs a day, with their midday meal in addition. Other women working at home make from 7 to 8 francs a week knitting for a wool factory."

"There was nothing to suggest that the Belgian population is badly nourished or weakened by want. All our German Socialist comrades deemed it certain that Belgium's independence would be re-established."

"ALL IS NOT GOLD."

There is nothing inaccurate in this declaration. To a superficial observer the Maison du Peuple may look as it did before the war. Nevertheless it lacks the International Socialist Bureau, driven from Brussels by the invasion.

The Danish and Swedish Socialists are quite free to fall into ecstasies over the Germans' organizing genius. But what passes the limit and ought to be corrected without delay is this astonishing assertion:—

"Most of the industries are in full swing, and there are hardly 40,000 unemployed in Belgium."

They can know nothing of the real situation of Belgium who do not know that apart from mining and agriculture most of the great industries are idle, either because there is no raw material, or their machinery has been requisitioned to be transported to Germany or the Belgian workers are waging war with folded arms, accepting the most extreme privation rather than work for the enemy.

The last report of the American Commission for the Relief of Belgium states that out of a population of seven millions 3,300,000 people are being supported by the United States, the Allied countries, and the Belgian Government.

But there are more precise and recent details on this essential point from a particularly well-informed Belgian Deputy. Before the war there were in Belgium about 1,300,000 working people. Of this number many are in the Army on the Yser, and others are working in the fields and factories of Britain and France.

Nevertheless, at the beginning of August the statistics of unemployment in Belgium were as follows:—

700,000 adults Weekly Grant.
400,000 housewives 3 francs.
500,000 children under 16 1.50 francs.
If the guests of the German syndicates, instead of interviewing General von Bissing, had questioned our Belgian comrades on this point they would not have committed the colossal blunder of saying 400,000 out-of-work instead of 700,000. If their statement were believed there would be a risk of Belgium being gravely prejudiced by diverting from her the assistance she needs not to perish of hunger.

But, in fact, the people of invaded Belgium are only just managing to exist. Subjoined is in effect what my correspondent writes:—

"Distress is beginning to be felt, especially among the old people and the children, of whom 60 per cent. are ill or sickly. Nourishment is inadequate. The working-classes will be unable to keep going if their rations are not augmented. Action must be taken at all costs before the winter."

"Prices are too exorbitant for the workers to buy food. The position of the small tradesmen and the people of slender means is sad and terrible."

AN INDEPENDENT REPORT.

The Scandinavian Socialist delegates will permit us to prefer to their 'impression' that the Belgian people are not badly nourished the report Dr. W. Palmer Lucas, just published by the Commission for Relief. He states that if the agricultural and leisured classes are not suffering from lack of food it is not the same with the industrial population which depends for its subsistence upon 'the paralyzed industries and commerce of the country.' Dr. Palmer Lucas says:—

"That the under-nutrition, especially of the industrial and minor commercial class, is mainly responsible for the fact that tuberculosis is increasing rapidly will easily be realised when one considers that the average consumption of fat lies somewhere between 20 and 30 grammes per day per individual. This, of course, is far too low, and especially so for the adolescent years."

The lack of meat, both from the question of supply and on account of the high prices, makes it almost impossible for these classes to obtain any animal protein in this way. The growing lack in the milk supply is another important factor in this problem.

When one realises the completeness of Dr. Lucas' inquiry one can well imagine the feelings of the Belgian proletariat when it hears that Socialist comrades have come among them and seen nothing of their distress, have heard nothing of their plights, and have only put their eyes and ears at the service of their oppressors.

It is true that at the end they are good enough to assure us for a certainty that Belgium's independence will be re-established. We knew that all along, but when its independence is once more secured we shall not owe it to the Pontifical Pillars of neutrality, nor to the tardy awakening of conscience on the part of German Social Democrats. We shall owe it to the Allies, and we are proud to say it to the indefatigable tenacity of the Belgian people, who are ready to suffer the worst rather than submit to the yoke of the conquerors.

But meantime Belgium is suffering. Let not our friends forget that!

"This is the great co-operative stores of the Belgian capital, which in peacetime is the headquarters and centre of activity of the Socialist movement."

THE SOMME.

GERMAN DISTRESS.

SUCCESSES ACHIEVED.

[BY "THE TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]

Hindenburg was not very far wrong when he told the correspondent of a German paper that September would be a difficult month for the Germans. It has been. The Anglo-French Allies on the Somme have steadily gained ground; all German counter-attacks have been easily repulsed; and on no other front in East or West can the Germans boast a victory gained by their own arms. A disconsolate Reichstag and hesitating subscribers to the fifth great loan will find little encouragement in the events of the war if they are allowed to know the truth.

The note of distress has become very clear. Even the *communiqués* of the Germans become emotional over the sufferings of their troops, and the letters found on German dead and prisoners point in the most lurid colours their sufferings on the Somme. These letters show us that the German communication trenches are often destroyed for four or five miles behind the front lines; that German reinforcements and reliefs have to crawl to the front in many cases, suffering much loss; that the trenches are under constant fire; that dug-outs 22ft. deep are blown in and that great numbers of men have been buried alive; that food and water cannot easily be provided; that the effect of our gas shells is terrible many miles from the front; that hollows and billets are searched by our shell fire night and day; and that the Allied airmen give the Germans no rest. One German places the losses of his side at 8,000 to 10,000 a day, and whatever the exact figure may be, it is evidently large. We are giving the Germans in 1916 what they gave us in 1914 and 1915, and they evidently do not relish it at all. "Our soldiers," says the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, "are making gigantic sacrifices and are in Hell."

The Germans complain officially of our massed forces and of our material of war constructed by the industry of the whole world. The whole world contributes to the defeat of Germany because this Power has chosen to flout the opinion of the world. Our massed forces are confronted by more than 110 German divisions, and on the Somme we have 2,000 German guns to contend against, and more than half of the German divisions in the West. It occurs to us that the troops which best merit sympathy and approbation are not the Germans who hide in holes and seek to cover themselves with impenetrable obstacles and barriers of shell fire, but rather our French and British troops who assault one after another these field fortresses of the enemy, and are acquiring a moral ascendancy which cannot be denied.

The work of our Staff has been good throughout; the use of our trench-mortars and machine-guns has been remarkable; the artillery of all calibres has shown that it yields to no other in science; our infantry, when in action, is impetuous, and full of dash in all circumstances; and the co-operation of all arms, including the Flying Corps, has been extremely good. Our losses have been heavy, and have brought proud grief to many homes, but we have been engaged in breaking the iron back of the Prussian system, and no one of any sense supposed that the process would be short. We now hold the crest of the plateau so long in dispute, and, apart from the making faster progress than before. But we must expect to find in front of us fresh lines running from Miramont nearly to Bapaume, and thence south to Sailly, and we shall have to recommence the hammering and the hacking which have already caused the enemy so much dismay. We rely on the proved pertinacity of the command, and upon the skill and courage of the Allied Armies, to carry through all tasks, no matter how difficult.

This offensive had the merit of taking the strongest army of the enemy by the throat and of giving it a rare shaking. Apart from the services it rendered to Verdun, to the Russians, to the Italians, and to the Roumanians, the offensive of the British armies showed them to be capable of attacking the strongest German armies in position and of overcoming them. We knew that we could beat the Germans, but until we had numbers and munitions we could not make a sustained offensive nor show that our armies were ready for every sacrifice and our people able to bear them with equanimity. This demonstration has now been made, and, because it has been made, it places the British Empire and its armies in a new position, not only in the eyes of its friends and enemies, but in those of history, which is the court of appeal in mundane affairs.

high prices, makes it almost impossible for these classes to obtain any animal protein in this way. The growing lack in the milk supply is another important factor in this problem.

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"This is the great co-operative stores of the Belgian capital, which in peacetime is the headquarters and centre of activity of the Socialist movement."

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USHER'S

"GREEN STRIPE."

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SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 5th Nov., 11 A.M.
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NYANZA	Nov. 17	"MONGOLIA"	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
MALTA	Dec. 1	Through Steamer...	Jan. 3	Jan. 14
NANKIN	Dec. 15	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	Jan. 14	Jan. 21
NOVARA	Dec. 29	Through Steamer...	Jan. 21	Feb. 11
SOMALI	Jan. 12	"KASHGAR"	Feb. 12	Feb. 19
NYANZA	Jan. 26	Through Steamer...	Feb. 19	Mar. 11
NARUH	Feb. 9	"ARABIA"	Mar. 11	Mar. 18

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NOVARA	SATURDAY, 2nd December.
SOMALI	SUNDAY, 17th December.
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	"KAMO MARU" Capt. R. Shimidzu	15,000	THURSDAY, 4th Dec., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE	"YOKOHAMA MARU" Capt. Ter do	12,500	WED'DAY, 22nd Nov., at Noon.
VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA	"TAMBA MARU" Capt. Aburatsubo	15,500	SATURDAY, 16th Dec., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BANGALOGA, THURSDAY, ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	"HEISHIN MARU" Capt. ...	8,000	MONDAY, 6th Nov.
	"AKI MARU" Capt. Yoshitawa	13,400	TUESDAY, 14th Nov., at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and LANGKON	"KIRIN MARU" Capt. Sasaki	8,000	FRIDAY, 3rd Nov.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	"RANGOON MARU" Capt. Kobayashi	8,000	MONDAY, 20th Nov.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	"YETOROFU MARU" Capt. Hirata	8,000	SUNDAY, 12th Nov.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TOSA MARU" Capt. Sakamoto	10,000	SATURDAY, 18th Nov.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TANGO MARU" Capt. Soyeda	12,500	SATURDAY, 11th Nov., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"KATORI MARU" Capt. E. Kan	21,000	SUNDAY, 5th Nov., at 10 A.M.

† Calling Sydney and Melbourne only.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, HAN, FRANKFURT, PANAMA and COLOMBO	"KANAGAWA MARU" Capt. Nojima	12,500	1st half of Dec.
	"TSUSEIMA MARU" Capt. Murakami	15,000	1st half of Dec.

† Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information apply to—

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Steamers	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
"SEIYO MARU"	14,000 — 13 knots	THURS., 6th Nov., Noon
"KORRA MARU"	16,000 — 13 knots	FRI., 29th Nov., Noon
"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 — 18 knots	WED., 13th Dec., Noon
"TENYO MARU"	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES. 19th Dec., Noon
"NIPPON MARU"	12,000 — 16 knots	THURS., 4th Jan., 10.30 a.m.
"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 — 21 knots	WED., 17th Jan., Noon
"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 — 14 knots	SATUR., 20th Nov., 10.30 a.m.

† Proceeding to South American Ports
‡ Omitting Manila, and Shanghai

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TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
Steamers Tons and Speed
"SEIYO MARU" 14,000 — 13 knots THURSDAY, 9th Nov.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
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FRENCH MAIL LINES.

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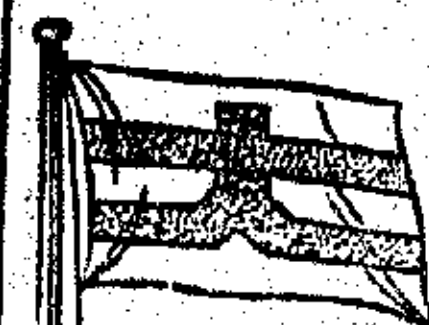
For	STEAMERS	To SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	POLYNESIEN	On 4th Nov., at 5 P.M.
MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, TOURANE and SAIGON (Without Transshipment)	MAGELLAN	On or about 6th Nov.
	ATLANTIQUE	On or about 20th Nov.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice

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VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA
"CANADA MARU" SATURDAY, 11th Nov., at 5 P.M.
† Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki. * Omitting Manila, Keelung and Nagasaki

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, AND COLOMBO.

"JAVA MARU" S. Yangi TUESDAY, 7th Nov., at Noon

JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG, AND RATAVIA
"SHIBETORO MARU" S. Yamano TUESDAY, 7th Nov., at Noon.

† Calling Sourabaya, Samarang and Batavia only.

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KALIO MARU" SUNDAY, 5th Nov., at 10 A.M.
"SOBU MARU" WEDNESDAY, 8th Nov., at 8 A.M.

† Proceeding to Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
† Proceeding to Anping, Takao and Tamsui.
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ST. ALBANS	2nd Dec.	On 10th Nov., 11 A.M.
EASTERN		On 23rd Dec., 11 A.M.

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